1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa
Kaveltcadom
Yuma

growing there. The Santa Cruz slough and the country about it at the foot of the Sierra Estrella was ɨχɨsɨâl'l,ᴬ, "salty water." A place east of Sacate, beyond Blackwater, was called i'ivᴬau', "standing stick." It is said that some Pima are still called by this place name.

Four nearby heights were named: Pima Butte (viva'vâ, "solitary mountain"), Sierra Estrella (vial,χa', "berdache mountain"), Salt River Range (vikwaχa's, "greasy mountain"), and a butte, probably a northwesterly outlyer of the Sierra Estrella, south of the Gila and just below the Salt junction (χagâvîcâδo', "water divider").[38] Sierra Estrella as seen from Sacate appeared to the Maricopa as a person lying on his back covered with a blanket, hence it was also called pipakwatkl'xᴬ, "man lying on his back." A peak at the eastern end was called mago'xokâxavl'g, "two heads."[39] A butte at the northeastern foot of the Sierra was called "the mortar." A high hill on the north side of the Gila opposite Pima Butte, said to look like house ruins, was matâu'lgwîsiδe'c, "high dirt that is a shaman," (mat, "dirt"; âu'l, "high"). Painted Rock Mountains were kukupu'xânyiva'c, "Kukupura's house," named for a spirit living in a cave in these mountains. In the mountains to the north of the Salt River were "willow mountain" (vi'iδo') south of Prescott, possibly Crown King; "ridge pole mountain" (viakâvânau'), a little north or northeast (so called because its top is level); and "dancing with horn" ('ikwîmkwima'tc), a mountain east of the last.

The country of the Kaveltcadom was on the lower Gila from Gila Bend for fifty miles downstream to the Mohawk Mountains, that is, halfway to the Colorado.[40] The Mohawk Mountains, their western limit, were called ᴬvikatcâkwi'nyᴬ, "granary basket mountain." The Yuma came upstream as far as Antelope Hill, fifteen miles west of this. It was called aχpê", "metate," a name recorded by Garcés and Font in 1775. (Forde writes that the Yuma travelled there for stones from which to manufacture metates.[41]) Between the two was a little cleared space, perhaps a barren wash, or the line of sandhills known to be there, which was regarded as the actual boundary.[42] The Kaveltcadom were

[38] For the reason for these names, see p. 252.

[39] Hence the peaks of this range on modern maps, "Montezuma Sleeping," "Montezuma Peak," and "Montezuma's Head." The Maricopa also refer to the Sierra in connection with the xanâvae', "king" (Spanish *general*), whom they may associate with the "Montezuma" of their tradition.

[40] There are none in this country now, the reservation at Gila Bend containing only Papago.

[41] Forde, *Yuma Ethnography*, p. 102.

[42] It seems strange that an actual line should figure as a boundary, but it must be remembered that both peoples were in the habit of drawing lines on the ground before commencing their highly formalized battles.